

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter the writer discusses the review of the related literature. To study literary work, there are many elements, which should be studied in order to make the study easier and even more interesting. Among the important elements in literary works this study deals with plot and conflict.

2.1 Plot

Probably the most popular kind of story is the one that emphasizes action, and plot is the action of a story. Although plot has often been described very simply as what happens in a story, it is more than a random collection of events.

2.1.1 Definition of plot

Plot is the sequence of incidents or events of which a story is composed (Perrine, 1959:58). Furthermore, it is an action or a sequence of interrelated actions that the storyteller has selected and arranged in a time sequence (Kirkland and Dowell, 1977:61). Plot is an arrangement of events in which characters are tested by circumstances, challenged to change either the situation or themselves or both (Miller and Elizabeth, 1984: 23).

Plot is planned by the author. The story moves from a beginning through a series of events to a climax or turning point, and then to a logical end. The inciting forces are those statements or happenings that excite the reader and are part of the build-up of the story (Jones, 1968:32).

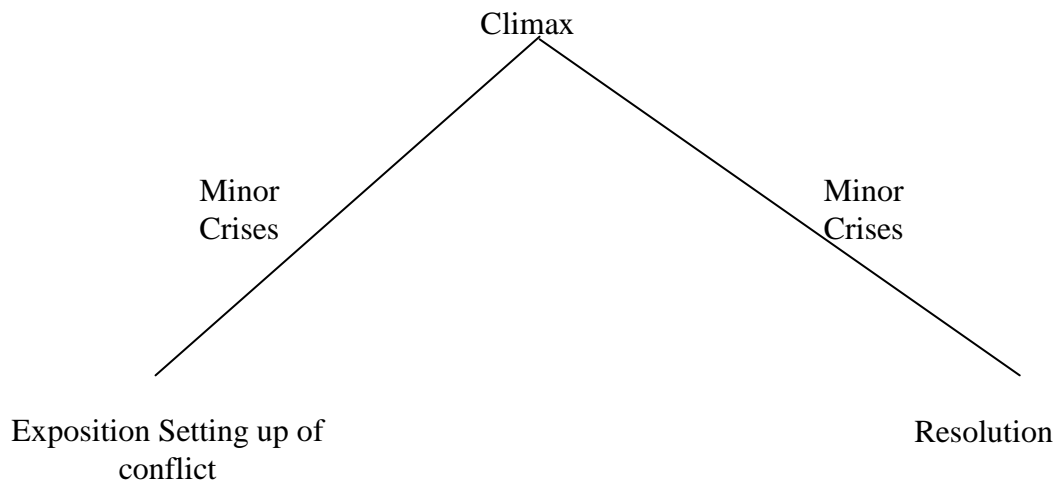
2.1.2 Elements of plot

To have a plot or story, we must have a unit or set of narrative to make a single pattern of events, complete in it self. The elements of a plot are exposition (introduction to the situation) conflict, suspense, climax, and resolution (conclusion) (Little, 1966:83).

Exposition is the presentation of the information necessary for the plot to get under way (Little, 1966:83). Conflict is that forces which operates- against the protagonist (the most significant element of plot) (“<http://en.Wikipedia.Org/wiki/plot>”).

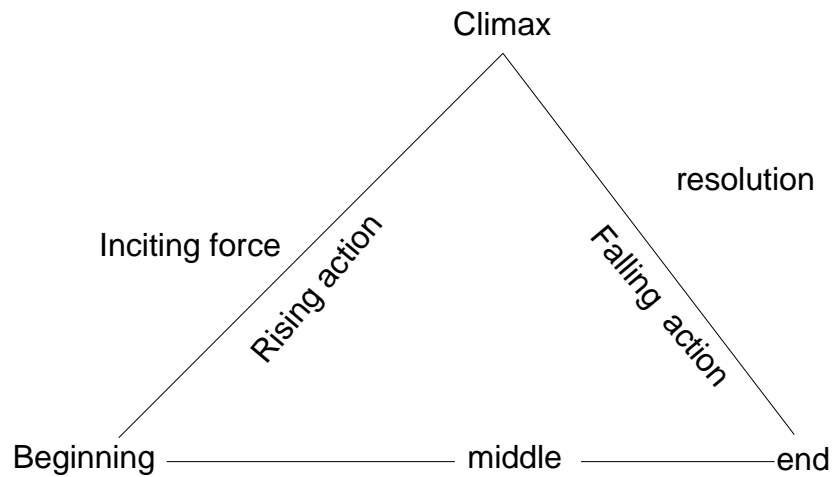
Suspense is conflict sets up at least two opposing forces. Suspense arises from the readers growing concern about which force will win, and how concerned, wondering, e reads on. A climax is a major crisis or turning point in the whole action of plot. The resolution is the rounding- off of the action. The conclusion, one way or the other of the conflict (Little,1966:8485).

The following is these elements of plot structure:



(Little, 1966 : 85)

Jones describes the diagram of plot in different way even though there are similarities in it:



(Jones, 1968:32).

2.2 Conflict

Conceivably a plot might consist merely of a sequence of related actions. Whatever its form, actions is inseparable from characters and the conflicts in which they are involved.

Conflict is one of the elements of plot. Conflict is the essence of all stories. The exposition should set up a situation in which there is conflict and from which suspense arises (Little, 1966: 83). Its one of the elements of plot, the conflict is the essence of all stories, without conflict the story will be not interesting or not developing.

2.2.1 Definition of conflict

The conflict is intensified through a phase of rising action until a crisis occurs, a point at which the fortune of the protagonist turns up or down toward a change in his life. (Dietrich, 1974:?)

2.2.2 Kinds of conflict

Conflict exists on two levels: internal and external. External conflict is a struggle between a character and outside force. Characters may face several types of outside forces. The outside force may be another character. It may be the character and the community. The outside force may also be force of nature. For example; man against man, man against nature, etc. And the internal conflict is a struggles that takes place in a character's mind. For example man against himself. (<http://www.dowlingcentral.com>)

Conflict may variously be a physical, moral, psychological, intellectual, or spiritual contest between antagonistic forces- between man and man, between man and society, between man and environment, between man and nature, between man and God, or the universe- and any of these may be an externalized projection of an inner conflict between man and himself (Dietrich, 1974: ?).

We can place conflicts that are found in short stories in three categories. First is the physical or elemental conflict. Here we usually find a man in conflict it social conflict. In this type the struggles is of one person against another. The third of conflict is internal or psychological conflict. Here find a man struggling against himself. His conscience is guilt, or simply trying to decide what he's going to do (Jones, 1968: 30-31).

Conceivably a plot might consist merely of a sequence of related action. Ordinarily, however, both the excitement craved by the beginning reader and the meaning fullness demanded by the arises out of some sorts of conflict, a clash of actions, ideas, desires, or wills. The main character may be pitted against see other person or group of persons (man against man); he may be in conflict with some external force-physical nature, society, or "fate" (man against environment). (Perrine, 1966:?).

And the internal conflict is a struggle that takes place in a character's. For example, a character may have to decide between right and wrong or between two solutions to a problem. (<http://www.dowlingcentral.com>)